

# SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Issue no. 1615 May 13, 2007.

Deadline e-mail next issue: 0900 SNT, May 27, 2007.

Så är det dags igen för ytterligare nr av SWB. De börjar bli ganska tunna numera. Tyvärr blir det svårare och svårare att hitta nytt material att presentera.

Som tur är, är det lite aktivitet runt de nya PC-baserade mottagarna. Tyvärr så hann JOE inte testa så mycket som han önskat ute på Karön. Men, han får berätta mer på konventet. Konventet – glöm inte att anmäla er. Det är faktiskt trevligt att träffas en gång per år och utbyta erfarenheter.

Tänkte själv åka upp på lördagen om inte barnpassning (3 små damer, 1 – 6 år gamla) sätter käppar i hjulet. I så fall kommer jag upp på söndag förmiddag.

En hel del tips till detta nummer. Med anledning av tipset på 5000 kHz finns några kommentarer i slutet, mest som utfyllnad.

Keep on ....

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## SWB-info

SWB online på HCDX: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb>

Dateline Bogotá: <http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/Dateline.htm>

SWB hot stuff: <http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/> (på denna sajt ligger alltid senaste SWB).

SWB member information: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/member.htm>

Jubileumstidskriften: <http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/> (html- + pdf-version).

## QSL, kommentarer, mm.

**Anders Hultqvist:** Tack för ännu ett nr av SWB! Hobbyn har fått nytt liv igen (för vilken gång i ordningen?) tack vare SDR-14. Mina intryck efter ett par veckors intensivt rattande är i motsats till JOE att den är lysande som realtids-rx.

Visserligen är den lite tungarbetad eftersom vissa funktioner ligger i undermenyer, men möjligheten att överblicka upp till 190 kHz eller mindre (för tydligare information) via spektrumdisplayen är fenomenal. Selektiviteten är den bästa jag upplevt och ljudet är kristallklart. Att man sedan kan vända på dygnet och lyssna av allt om och om igen i "återupprepad realtid" är häftigt. Inget undkommer den vaksamme om lusten finns att dammsuga.

*Kommentar från red: Precis den injektion som behövs för att föra diskussionen framåt. Alla i omvärlden som provat denna mottagare verkar väldigt nöjda. Naturligtvis blir en sådan mottagare känsligare för IM då den har rätt breda bandpassfilter.*

*Det kan bli nödvändigt precis som Bjarne Molde gjort – tillverka bandpassfilter för ingången som begränsar signalmängden.*

*Att sedan kunna lyssna av 190 kHz dagen efter är inte detta suveränt? Men det kräver väl mycket lagringsplats på hårddisken?*

*Det som ställer krav är att den bärbara PC:en är av det tysta slaget. Här nere hos mig hade det aldrig gått att lyssna med min PC på.*

*Stör inte din bärbara PC alls så svaga signaler dränkts i brus? /Thomas*

Min PC ger absolut inga problem. Bruset kommer däremot från lokala störningskällor. En ALA-100 kanske hjälper. Ska prova detta.

Lagringskapaciteten är ju heller inget större problem. Vill man spara jättevolymmer med inspelningar finns ju numera billiga externa hårddiskar.

Men att spela in den gångna natten och sedan lyssna av detta dagen därpå är hur kul som helst. Det finns ju som du vet helt galna finska dx-are som kör med en hel arsenal med SDR-14 och dom är ju som du vet superpetiga med sin utrustning. Det är ett bra tecken på att tekniken funkar bra.

Lennart Deimert är en också en pionjär i sammanhanget och han skriver så här (se sista stycket):

*"Hej Anders - och tack för mejl!*

*Först skillnaden mellan SDR-14 och -IQ. Den kanske viktigaste skillnaden är att SDR-IQ drivs via USB-porten (400 mA) samt att det är USB2 som gäller.*

*SDR-14 använder USB1 och extern strömförsörjning (12V - max 1000 mA). SDR-IQ går ned ända till 500 Hz (inte kHz!). Så är man intresserad av låga frekvenser är valet givet. När det gäller uppbyggnad, känslighet och alla vanliga funktioner är de likvärdiga. SDR-14 har kontakt för nätverksanslutning. Så för att summera det hela är skillnaderna små. SDR-IQ kan ses som en vidareutveckling av SDR-14. Dessutom kostar IQ ca 50% av SDR-14. SDR-IQ är liten, ca 12 x 12 cm med låda."*

*Inkopplingen är superenkel. Installera programmet, koppla in SDR-IQ med USB2-kabeln och anslut antennen. Klart. Två drives behöver installeras, men den menyn kommer upp automatiskt vid anslutning första gången.*

*Jag har haft min SDR-14 i två år nu. Jag har hyggligt med bra mottagare och andra radiomöjigheter. Skulle jag av någon anledning behöva göra mig av med mina radiopröylar skulle jag spara min SDR-IQ till sist. Roligare radio finns inte! Vilken glädje att lyssna. Och vilka inspelningsmöjligheter. Den här åsikten delar jag med andra användare.*

**Lars Skoglund:** Två svar sedan sist nämligen All India Radio/Leh 4760 och All India Radio/Bhopal 4810. Båda svarade med kort från New Delhi.

**Christer Brunström: Radio St Helena 11092.5** kort och infoblad efter lång väntan. I år firar stationen sitt 40-årsjubileum och det planeras en ny sändning på kortvåg. **HCJB 9740 QSL**-kort som visar stationsgrundarna inne i en järnvägsvagn år 1933, schema. **RAE 15345** brev, QSL-kort, etc. Brevet var frankerat med 17 olika frimärken både på framsidan och baksidan - verkligen färggrant! Det var trevligt att träffas igen. Om allt går enligt planerna blir det ett nytt konvent i slutet av april eller början av maj nästa år. Nedan några tips från lyssningen på Kaneberget.

**Stig Adolfsson:** Hej Thomas och alla SWB:are. Det har varit turbulent på Arbetsmiljöverket pga de kraftiga nedskärningarna som nyss genomförts. Den enhet som jag arbetar på har personalreducerats med 40%. Så vi blir färre som skall göra mer. Tom arbetsgivareförbund börjar nu klaga hos Alliansen att de gått för långt i "omsorgen" om vår verksamhet. Har inte så många tips denna gång. Thomas! Jag sänder med en notis till Glenn Hauser som Du kanske kan vidarebefordra tillsammans med övriga tips som Du väljer ut för honom. Ha det bra, önskar Stig!

*(Notisen är sänd till Glenn Hauser. Normalt är det vanligen Glenn Hauser som via mail efterfrågar översättning av en del höriheter och vissa nyheter i SWB. Ibland ligger vi faktiskt lite före med viss info! Det är nog tur vi har några sådana källor på nätet att hämta information ifrån, annars hade det varit ganska tunt under stationsinfo i SWB! /red)*

**Bjarke Vestesen:** Jeg er netop kommet hjem fra en hård tur i den sydkinesiske provins Guizhou. Meget bjergrig, næsten ufremkommelige veje og enestående smuk natur med risterrasser højt op i bjergene. Min Sony ICF2001D var med i bagagen, men rejseprogrammet var så omfattende, at jeg kun indimellem fik tjekket båndene. På de fleste hoteller (af yderst svingende karakter) var støjende så omfattende og kraftigt, at det var umuligt at høre noget på mellembølge. Også kortbølge var ramt af støj. Jeg har aldrig været i Beijing, Shanghai m.v., men det udvikling Kina står midt i, er slet ikke nået ud i de bjergrige sydvestlige provinser endnu. Men interessant var det at iagttage, at selv den mest usle rønne ude i bjergene havde en stor parabol til modtagelse af kinesiske tv-kanaler (CCTV), ligesom mange var udstyret med mobiltelefoner (så er myndighederne fri for at trække kabler til fastnet og det er nemmere at opsætte mobiltelefonmaster). Vel hjemme igen står den igen på en masse arbejde og flere kommende motionsløb.

(Intressanta iakttagelser. Måste varit helt fantastiskt att få göra en resa till en del av Kina långt från civilisationen. Naturligtvis blir varken telefon- eller el-nätet byggt med samma omsorg som hos oss, vilket gör att störningarna bör vara betydligt högre. /red)

## LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

3220			<b>Ecuador HCJB</b> Pifo 1037 om in indigenous language, 1037 to 1040, good signal 6 May [Wilkner-FL]
3254.90t.			<b>Radio Educadora 6 de Agosto</b> , Xapuri, 1015 Brazilian station with lively PT music, yl and om announcers and fair to good signal, but major thunderstorm 1030 caused my shut down. 5 May. There again on 6 May, 1000 to 1020; poorer signal [Wilkner-FL]
3255 usb			<b>Utility</b> Two men giving numbers and locations in Spanish. 1010; 5 May [Wilkner-FL]
3291.13			<b>Guyana GBC</b> , Sparendam off 0900, 30 April and 0530 1 May. rtty present at 0600. Number station noted on 3292 [Wilkner-FL]
3291.13			" <b>Voice of Guyana</b> ", Sparendam, has been off the air since April 30th. [Wilkner-FL]
3329.53			<b>Ondas del Huallaga</b> , Huánuco with odd band opening at 1130 to 1140 good signal usual music and om dj. 29 April [Wilkner-FL]
3330	30/4	0335	<b>CHU</b> , Ottawa, Canada, Time Signals, Id Ee/Ff. Suff Boc9 ( <i>Boc9 = Giampiero Bernardini in Bocca di Magra (La Spezia), North Italy with Dario Monferini on 29 April - 2 May. No propagation but thunderstorms.</i> )
3396	29/4	2203	<b>ZBC</b> , Zimbabwe, Id Vernacular, Frequencies Mhz, Afro Pop Music. Suff/Good Boc9
4650.2			<b>Radio Santa Ana</b> , Santa Ana del Yacuma noted fading out 1045 to 1050 [Wilkner-FL]
4716.60			<b>Radio Yura</b> , Yura 1115 Excellent signal, om and yl with full IDs. 29 April [Wilkner-FL]
4749.992	9.5	1825	<b>Trol Radio Peace</b> med stilla program på EE och cd 1832. 1-2 SA
4750	29/4	0300	<b>R. Peace</b> , Sudan, Id, yl Talks Poor/Suff Boc9
4770	5.5	2233	<b>Radio Nigeria</b> , Kaduna "This is the English Service of Radio Nigeria, Kaduna". 2-3 CB
4780	30/4	0315	<b>R. Tv Djibouti</b> , In Arab, Kuran Pry Suff/Good Also 1815-1830 Boc9
4790	6.5	0345	<b>Radio Visión</b> med bibelstudium. 2 CB
4810	6.5	0405	<b>XERTA (T)</b> med annonseringar och musik. Bäst i LSB. 2 CB
4810			<b>XERTA</b> 0600 with good signal in lsb to avoid hash on usb, 1 May [Wilkner-FL]
4835	30/4	*2130	<b>Abc Alice Springs</b> , Australia, S/On, Id, Nxs Ee. (Qrm Open Carrier Mali 4835,35 Khz) Suff/Good Boc9
4885	29/4	0345	<b>R. Clube Do Para'</b> , Belem, Brasil, Melodics Songs & Ids. Poor/Good Boc9
4895	6.5	0502	<b>Rádio Novo Tempo</b> med stort ID efter ett långt bibelstudium. 2-3 CB
4895	1/5	2300	<b>Mongolian Radio</b> , Home Service, Not in //4830 Khz at this time. Suff/Good Boc9
4915	29/4	0320	<b>Radio Difusora Macapa'</b> , Amapa', Brasil, News Sports. Suff Boc9
4925	29.4	2205	<b>Rádio Educação Rural de Tefé (T)</b> med fotboll. Jag inväntade inte något ID. 3 CB
4976	29/4	0315	<b>R. Uganda</b> , Kampala, Uganda, Talks In Vernacular. Suff/Good Boc9
4985	1/5	2200	<b>Radio Brasil Central</b> , Goiania, Brasil, In // 11815 Khz !!!! Music Capoeira. Poor/Suff Boc9
5005.82t.			<b>Radio LTC</b> , Juliaca 1000 to 1105 27 April, weak signal; needs a better opening. [Wilkner-FL]
5009.950	5.5	1955	<b>Radio Nasionaly Malagasy</b> med non-stop highlifemusik fram till annonsering 2102 "Musique populaire .... Radio Nationale Malagache". Hade utsträckt programtid denna lördag. Cd 2104. Hördes inte på 3287. 2-3 SA
5010	29/4	0309	<b>R. Tv Malagasy</b> , Talks. Suff Boc9
5025	29/4	2330	<b>R. Rebelde</b> , Cuba, Best Latin Signal, Ids, Nxs. Suff/Good Boc9
5039.21			<b>Radio Libertad</b> , Junin 1103 with om music andina, good signal 29 April [Wilkner-FL]

5039.94			<b>tentative Voz del Upano</b> , Macas, very weak Latin on frequency for last few days 1000 to 1100. 29 April [Wilkner-FL]
5446.5	11.5	0430	<b>AFRTS fra Key West FL</b> med engelsk, ann., AFN-ID og spots. Sendeanlægget ligger faktisk ikke i selve Key West, men et godt stykke inden man ankommer til denne by på Floridas vestligste punkt. Sendeanlægget ses tydeligt fra hovedvejen, men er afspærret med højt hegn og fotografering er forbudt. 22322 BV
5470	29.4	2048	<b>Radio Veritas</b> diskuterade olika frågor rörande läget i Liberia. Hördes fram till 2150. 2-3 CB
5910	5.5	2240	<b>Márfil Estéreo</b> med blandad colombiansk musik. 2-3 CB
5915	29.4	2115	<b>Radio One</b> , Zambia med telefonprogram. 3 CB
5952.5	29.4	2215	<b>Radio Pío XII</b> anropade påpassligt när jag passerade frekvensen. 3 CB
6010	29.4	2250	<b>OID</b> med internationell popmusik non-stop. Ingen annonsering på heltimmen. Kan det möjligen ha varit Bahrain? 3-4 CB
6035	5.5	2245	<b>La Voz del Guaviare</b> med informationsprogram. 2 CB
6220	29/4	0415	<b>Mystery Radio</b> , Pirate, Mx Rock Pop, Ids, Jingles. Suff/Good Boc9
6150,05v	4/5	0130	<b>Radio Bayrak</b> , Cyprus, old pop songs, few ids "...Radio Bayrak". No "International" heard in the id. Fading, low voice modulation, fair signal. After I read Anker Petersen's report about 2 and 3 May I tried to listen to R Bayrak too. The channel was free, no University Network or others at this time 0130-0240 but old pop songs no stop e some ids "... Radio Bayrak". No "International" heard. GB
6173.814			<b>Radio Tawantinsuyo</b> , Cusco, weak but steady signal, 1047 -1055, some audio, music. 6 May [Wilkner-FL]
6300	5.5	2300	<b>Radio Nacional Saharaui</b> fortsatte med arabiska. Det spanska programmet har tydligen flyttat till 1700. 3-4 CB
6973Usb	29/4	1955	<b>R. Galei Zahal</b> , Israel, In // 1287 Khz, Special 1st May Program. Good Boc9
6699.998			<b>Radio Solh</b> , Afghanistan hörs varje dag-kväll från ca 16. Jag har lyssnat regelbundet ända sedan slutet av januari då de rapporterades på denna QRG. Tvärt emot vad andra påstår att de skall sända olika program ibland på de bägge sidbanden har jag bara hört AM och då givetvis med samma program. I januari låg de på 6700.006 men har de senaste två månaderna legat still på 6699.998. Vid ett tillfälle har jag hört stationen anropa "Radio Solhe Afghan" vilket väl är på språket Dari som låter väldigt likt Farsi. Stationen är sällan stark. Ibland störs Radio Solh av grekiska olicensierade pirater som leker på 6700 kHz, LSB. SA
11780	1/5	2200	<b>Radio Nacional Brasilia</b> , Brasil, Id, Songs Poor/Suff Boc9
11815	1/5	2155	<b>Radio Brasil Central</b> , Goiania, Brasil. In // 4985 Khz Advertisings, Ids Suff/Good Boc9

#### Station info:

**Radio Venceremos:** Seemingly a program produced by Radio Venceremos. 25 Minutes.

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=651702048272261258&q=radio+venceremos&hl=en>

(Robert Wilkner-FL)

#### Musica Andina

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXeJyqIXhP0> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10cOrKy49JM>

(Robert Wilkner-FL)

## Stationsnyheter

**AFGHANISTAN.** I have more or less constantly been monitoring **Radio Solh around 6700 kHz** since they were reported in January on this QRG by Finnish DX-ers (Tnx). The station is heard almost daily from our late afternoon into the evening. When they first appeared they were on 6700.006 kHz but the last months they have been rock steady on 6699.998 kHz. Contrary to other observers I have never observed different programmes on the two sidebands. The station is using AM and not DSB. In Dari the call sounds like "Radio Solhe Afghan". Sometimes Radio Solh is heavily disturbed by unlicensed Greek pirates who are using 6700 kHz, LSB, for chatting in a very rude manner. Does anyone by 100% know the QTH of Radio Solh?? (Stig Adolfsson, Vallentuna, Sweden.)

**ANGOLA. Rádio Nacional** was heard at various times between 0001 and 0030 April 14, 15, 16 and 17 on **7216.7**, too weak to copy after 0030. Programme was easy listening songs and music with brief announcements. Best reception April 17 from 0001, SINPO 23211, language Portuguese, same programme heard on 4950 at 0015, also very weak. 7245 was blocked by a powerful station so couldn't check whether that frequency was also in use (Arthur Miller, Wales, May World DX Club Contact via DXLD)

**GHANA.** A friend in Ghana has confirmed that the **GBC** is definitely not on shortwave at present (this has been the position for a while, as Jari says). (Chris Greenway via HCDX)

**MADAGASCAR.** Construction progress on the Mahajanga SW site: [http://www.sscofc.org/family/bulletins/V\\_24\\_07\\_Feb\\_18\\_07.pdf](http://www.sscofc.org/family/bulletins/V_24_07_Feb_18_07.pdf) Sunday, February 11 - WCBC Special Contribution - \$7,845.09 World Christian Broadcasting - Update from Mahajanga, Madagascar (Madagascar World Voice) - The third shipment carrying antenna earth anchors arrived in Madagascar. The projects that we have completed include building the security fence, drilling a water well, the guard house, miles of road and foundations for other buildings. The earth anchors will be placed over the next few months. Kevin and Nancy left Alaska and are headed back to Madagascar to oversee more construction. The loading of the containers to be shipped from Houston in February includes all the towers, some expensive rigging equipment and \$100,000 of building supplies. This is a very expensive shipment, and most is paid for already. Everything will be paid before it is shipped. Our excellent December and January income was extremely helpful in making all of these payments, and our bank has been helpful in providing an open account to us to use as needed. Our prayer is that we WCBC continued . . . will seldom need to use

it, and that it will be replenished quickly. The transmitters will be ordered soon. This is a \$7 million project. We have raised about \$3 million. Madagascar Staff: Kevin and Nancy Chambers and workers from Madagascar. (via Bernd Trutenau, Lithuania, May 7, dxldyg)

**MEXICO.** Mexico News

**Radio Insurgent ID,** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AnYwkunSs3Q> Reported on 97.9 FM but silent on 6.000v ?..... [Wilkner-FL]

**Radio Universidad,** *The Associated Press, Tuesday, May 1, 2007*

OAXACA, Mexico: Labor unions in Oaxaca City celebrated International Workers' Day on Tuesday with a march demanding the release of protest leaders jailed during anti-government riots last year. No violence or arrests were reported.

On Monday, a group of students took over a university radio station in the colonial city and transmitted messages in support of the leftist movement that led protests calling for Gov. Ulises Ruiz to resign.

The students forced their way into Radio University, [Radio Universidad] which had served as the nerve center for the Popular Assembly of the People of Oaxaca, or APPO. They said that they would leave on Wednesday and block highways throughout the state.

The conflict began last May as a strike by teachers seeking higher pay. It quickly grew into a broader movement including Indian groups, students, farmers and left-leaning activists claiming Ruiz rigged his electoral victory and has repressed opponents. At least nine people were killed in the violence, including New York activist-journalist Bradley Roland Will.

Residents and tourists avoided the city center for more than five months until federal troops restored order in October.

(Robert Wilkner, FL)

**GUYANA.** Guyana News, I used to enjoy listening to some radio announcers, Friday, April 6th 2007

Dear Editor, Since 1992 Radio in Guyana has been on the decline with a rapid drop when many of the professionals were forced out of the GBC. Now most of the announcers lack knowledge and interest and their outside broadcast productions are poor. I used to enjoy listening and working with my colleagues, such as Phyllis Jackson, Margaret Lawrence, Fazil Aziz, Basil Bradshaw, Lynette Sharples, Rosemary Benjamin, Richard Mahase, Robert Laljee, Clive Bacchus, Clem David, Bibi Narine, Kim Cave, and Ron Robinson among others who were at ease with the English language.

Their research and preparation in their productions was evident. Now I read in today's Chronicle of the horror of a 98.1 FM listener when he/she heard that the Duke of New York arrived in Guyana. Obviously it was the Duke of York- Prince Edward. Is this the idea that this Government wants to portray to the world during the World Cup?

Yours faithfully, Roger Moore, Former GBC announcer

...This from the Stabroek News [Wilkner-FL]

**CHAD.** RNT émetteur OC sur 7313 kHz variable --- RNW Flevoland in Dutch distortion from Chad station on 7309 to 7315 kHz.

Noted a very good signal today May 8th around 0430 til 0500 UT, when the bells of R Netherlands started. Sent a report to Ehard Goddijn and Andy Sennitt at RNW already.

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RNW Flevoland in Dutch distortion of - supposed to be - Chad station on 7309 to 7315 kHz.

Dear Sirs, since about April 27th, an Unidentified African shortwave station in French language in distorted audio quality disturbs the outlets of

7310 kHz AFS Channel Africa Meyerton 0400-0500 UT French

7310 kHz HOL RNW Flevoland 0458-0558 UT Dutch

7310 kHz POR DWL Sines 0559-0629 UT English

According to the colleagues of DWL monitoring and direction finding station Bockhacken the UNID station appears around 0426 UT and observation in central Europe lasts til behind 0715 UT. Measured bearing of the disturbed signal is 165 degrees from Cologne, and the station originate seemingly from Chad. regards de Wolfgang Bueschel df5sx Stuttgart Germany (via DXLD)

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Dear Wolfgang, Thanks for the info on the UNID-signal on 7313 kHz. This morning May 8, 2007 I noted here in Hilversum the IS of RNT on 7313 kHz at 0425 UT, following by anthem? announcements in French and African music; all very distorted. It was the same type of programme I used to hear on 6165 kHz; now nothing more heard from RNT on 6165 kHz. So I think the unID is TCHAD as Bockhacken measured it at 165 degrees. 73's, (Ehard Goddijn, Radio Netherlands via Wolfgang Büschel, DXLD)

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Dear Andy, Een e-mail adres naar RNT Tchad lijkt te werken en de fax helemaal niet. Groeten, (Ehard to Andy Sennitt, via DXLD)

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Hi Glenn, So now we know what it is, the next problem is to contact them and ask them to fix it :- ( 73, (Andy Sennitt, RN, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

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Good morning, Wolfgang! Thanks for the audio clip. I heard them mentioning what believed to be "Tchad" once (2'24"), but although this may help, it cannot fully guarantee an ID. Ehard Goddijn's comment "It was the same type of programme I used to hear on 6165 kHz now nothing more heard from RNT on 6165 kHz" coincides with what I thought, even if reception here was typically disturbed by co-channel Croatia. But apart from all that --- can't they "see" what's going on with their signal? I'm convinced a station doesn't exactly need monitoring to ascertain whether the audio from its transmitter is in proper shape. Knowledge, instrumentation & ability to use it should do, true? 73, (Carlos Gonçalves, Portugal, via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

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There was heavy T-storm QRN, May 8 at 0545 check, but with BFO on I could still hear this mess in the 7310-7315 area (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**UGANDA. Dunamis Shortwave, 4750,** checked between 1500 and 1900 UT 28-30 April - no trace of a signal here in spite of this station having been logged in Europe recently. All I could get was a weak signal of Radio Peace in Sudan [q.v.]. I find it a bit puzzling that a new station would want to start broadcasting on exactly the same frequency and time as one basically next door, especially with the band being half empty. (Vashek Korinek, RSA, DXplorer May 2 via BC-DX May 5 via DXLD)

## Övriga radionyheter

### DXPEDITION TO EASTER ISLAND -- MARCH 16 TO 25, 2007 -- JOHN H. BRYANT

Equipment: Eton E1-XM, 500-ft unterminated Beverage on Ground east-west and south-north

**Recently, aspects of my life aligned so that I was able to fulfill** a lifelong dream and visit fabled Easter Island in the southeastern Pacific. Although my primary purpose was to visit the myriad of archeological sites, view the hundreds of giant stone heads and get to know the inhabitants of this "most isolated community in the world," I could not possibly visit such an exotic location without testing its potential as a location for very long-range MW DXing. Since the nearest concentrations of MW broadcasters were on the west coast of South America, 2300 miles to the east and in New Zealand, 4300 miles to the southwest, there was every likelihood that Easter Island might be a prime DX location.

Easter Island is a triangular volcanic island measuring about ten miles on a side. The 3300 inhabitants are concentrated in a single village, Hangaroa, on the southwest corner of the island, also the only location of an AC power grid. Since I knew that I would be 12 volt DXing from, at best, a rental car, and since I was quite concerned about luggage weight and security screening, my DXing equipment choices were both critical and limited. After a good deal of thought, I chose the marvelous Eton E1-XM as my primary receiver and the small Kaito KA1103 as back-up; the Eton E1-XM had recently supplanted my long cherished Sony 2010 as my favorite DXing portable.

I was not disappointed in either receiver! In my many years of seaside DXing, I've never found an antenna that performed as well as a Beverage, so I selected two 500-foot wires as my antennas; weight and bulk concerns led me to adopt the Beverage-On-the-Ground (BOG) configuration and a very light 28-gauge, Teflon-coated wire. I was concerned about the BOG configuration and using such tiny wire; again, I was not disappointed. My favorite full-size headphones, a magnificent new Edirol R-09 digital audio recorder and my trusty WRTH rounded-out the DX package.

The distances involved in Pacific-based DXing are enormous. With the 2,400 mile width of the USA in mind, the distances from Easter Island to anywhere are simply staggering: it is 2300 miles to Chile, 4300 miles to New Zealand and 5300 miles to the nearest edge of Australia; most of the USA, including the Hawaiian Islands lays at about the distance of eastern Australia, 5300 miles. Beyond those "close-in" locations, distances get truly planetary: Western Europe and Japan are about 8500 miles away, while coastal China lays out at 9500; to go beyond that at MW frequencies is simply unthinkable.

As I planned the DXpedition, I anticipated hearing quite a few coastal South American stations from my Easter Island QTH; I also expected to hear a decent number of New Zealand broadcasters, mixing with a few of the stronger Australians. I also eagerly anticipated hearing a number of stations from the island nations of the Pacific. Since friend and well-known South American DXer Rocco Cotroneo had recently heard several of the largest Japanese MW stations from the Chilean coast, I, too, hoped to hear the biggest of the NHK stations, from twice as far away as from my favorite haunts at Grayland, WA, USA.

I planned my two-week stay on the Island to include four all-night DX sessions on the local Friday and Saturday nights, with one three-hour, early evening introductory session ahead of the first weekend and two similar sunset DX sessions during the intervening week. That schedule proved very workable and was followed closely. My DX shack turned out to be a small Japanese SUV, ruggedized and adapted to the rut and rock-strewn gullies that are laughably called "main roads" outside of Hangaroa village.

My location on the island, except for the first familiarization session was near the Te Peu archeological site on the upper portion of the northwest shore. This was as far north of Hangaroa, about 6 miles, as the "road" ran; since none of the more popular archeological sites were nearby and the road was so poor, the site was about as isolated, both electrically and physically, as possible. The spot that I chose was on a plateau atop a 200 foot northwest-facing cliff, looking out across the broad Pacific into quite magnificent sunsets. I ran one antenna due west, unterminated, directly to the cliff, 480 feet away. That antenna was used, directly, for all Pacific DX and "over the shoulder" for South America. The second BOG ran due north, pointing at Central and North America.

The DX during my first familiarization evening session was about what I expected: I started at 0039 UTC, almost an hour before local sunset and I found the MW dial covered with either carriers or audio from South America. The only surprise that evening was from how far north many of the signals were coming: my first logged station was Radio Programas del Peru-730 kHz, Lima that as just booming in. That logging was closely followed by Radio San Francisco-850 kHz, Guayaquil, Ecuador, practically off the side of my E-W beverage and booming in, as well. The rest of that evening followed suit. By sunset, there was what seemed to be South American audio on almost every channel from 540 to 1700 kHz. I logged a number of Argentine stations, especially above 1600 kHz, and what seemed to be every station on the air in either Lima or Guayaquil.

Since there was already DX on the band when I turned on an hour before sunset, I decided to begin all other sessions at 0000 UTC, fully 90 minutes before sundown. So, I had antennas out and my set-up primed to go at 0000UTC on Saturday, March 17. When I flipped the switch, I began the most surprising and thrilling DX session of my 53-year DX career. Fourteen non-stop hours later, I realized that I'd found the mother of all DX locations. In one night, I logged all continents, 22 countries and 122 stations... all but a few were IDed by station ID or by parallels. I managed to log 15 IDed Kiwi and Aussie stations in 45 minutes. I wasn't trying for a speed record, but since I'm not going to report for QSLs, all I had to do was positively ID them.

The conditions were absolutely fabulous: in that one night, I logged from Egypt clear around to India (Yes!). I logged 70 stations from

Australia and New Zealand combined. The best receptions of that first full night were hearing my only Brazilian, Radio Tupi, 1280 kHz, in Rio, my first from Europe/Mid.East/N.Africa, Algeria's ENRS1-531 kHz, and hearing 1566, AIR Nagpur for 20 minutes, including a full English ID and the 5 minute English news that followed.

I had no idea that the whole world would be open to me on medium wave, from isolated Easter Island! The remaining three all-night DX sessions followed very much the same pattern: Carriers from Europe, North Africa and the Middle East would appear about 90 minutes before local sunset, on the 9-kilohertz spacing. There would also be a few "early bird" South American carriers or low audio about the same time. At 60 minutes before sunset, European, et al., signals audio would appear. Most of those signals would be only moderate level, but some of the Spanish and some of the Middle Eastern signals were startling in their strength.

The really long-haul signals were pretty much done by the time the sun touched the horizon at 0130, but by then South Americans crowded the dial. By 0230, full dark, signals from eastern North America began to shoulder aside many of the South Americans. In the next two hours, the spotlight seemed to travel rather swiftly westward across the United States, with Cleveland and Charlotte being followed by Chicago and St. Louis and then by Denver, Salt Lake City and Albuquerque. By 0500, the spotlight had swung to the US west coast, with the large majority of the stations being heard from central and southern parts of the state. Indeed, there was at least some California presence until dawn on Easter Island.

For reasons that I don't begin to understand, the strongest (like a local!) station from California was 1530 KFBK Sacramento which far out shown the more southerly stations, high band or low. By 0730 UTC, the New Zealand stations would begin to appear on the 9 kHz channels, with the Aussies joining the mix by 0900 hours. Although a few Japanese appeared as early as 0830, they were most logged during the pre-local dawn 1200-1300 time span.

One of the biggest surprises of the DXpedition was the absolute dominance of Chinese stations during the 30 minutes before and after the 1330 local sunrise on Easter Island. Chinese stations, LOTS of Chinese stations, travelled more than 9500 miles to populate the band during dawn enhancement! Things got so busy on the best Chinese dawn, March 24, that I was forced to choose between noting the presence of all of the Chinese signals on the band or taking the time to identify just a few and ignore the rest. Since the presence of so many extraordinarily long distance signals seemed more important than the exact identity of a few, for the first time in my life, I just IDed the language positively, noted "unID CC station" and moved on. The loggings that follow reflect that unusual approach.

Each of the all-night sessions closed out with one extra-ordinary signal lasting long after the other signals faded out --- and long after dawn. The first of these began with me innocently listening to 1566 HLAZ, the super-power Christian broadcaster from South Korea. It often lasts long after dawn at our Grayland site and it was doing quite well 40 minutes after dawn on March 17th. Soon, I noticed something beneath HLAZ; as this second signal built, it certainly sounded like Hindi and I remembered that AIR Nagpur on 1566 had been heard by Patrick Martin on the Oregon Coast and was one of our "Holy Grail" targets at Grayland. As you already know, that signal did prove to be AIR Nagpur, over 11,700 miles away.

The magical pre-sunset hour the following evening was highlighted by the first of several receptions of the U.S.-operated Radio Farda-1575 broadcasting to Iran from the United Arab Emirates, a distance of 11,400 miles. The reception was made even more memorable by the content of the pop music program: a Michael Jackson tune followed by some rap music in Farsi. That must drive the Iranian authorities crazy; it sure does it for me!

That second all-nighter was closed out with another extra-ordinary reception. Well after dawn (and time to try again for Nagpur on 1566) on my way up the dial, I noticed an unusual signal on 1413: it sounded (and was) Hindi and I was fascinated. Checking in the East Asia-Pacific section of WRTH, I could find no major station on 1413 that ought to be transmitting Hindi at that hour. The Hindi talk programming contained a few English words mixed in the conversation, not unusual in itself, and then there was one full interview in very British English. Wow! I kept listening, hoping for a station identification --- and then I heard a website given out: it was something like "hindi.bbc.uk." A light bulb lit; 1413 is the MW frequency for the huge BBC Oman Relay Station! Sure enough, their schedule shows an hour of Hindi, beamed eastward to India (and directly at Easter Island) at the proper hour. Further listening on subsequent mornings proved beyond a doubt that I was hearing the Oman Relay Station, and well, from over 13,350 miles away. If you combine the reception of Radio Farda before sunset (11,400 miles) with the Oman reception of 13,350 miles, I was able to more than circle the globe in a single DX session, on medium wave. I never imagined that it would be possible and I feel extraordinarily privileged to have witnessed such.

I would especially like to express my appreciation to numerous senior members of the MW DX community who helped me in the planning of this DXpedition and in identifying many of the stations listed below. With their help, so freely given, this experience would have been ever so much less enjoyable and productive. The final all-session count was 236 stations received in 40 countries, on all continents. However, as wonderful as the DX was, the scenery, the monuments, the archaeological sites almost without number and the extraordinarily friendly inhabitants of Easter Island were even more memorable. My visit to Easter Island was truly the most fun that I've ever had with my clothes on!

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[Log list by continent/country, frequency omitted here; let us hope the full report will be put up on some accessible website, such as the DX-Peditions section of dxing.info --- gh]  
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#### ***FINAL COUNT FROM EASTER ISLAND***

**Europe, Middle East and North Africa:** 21 stations in 14 countries; Spain (7), Egypt (2), Saudi Arabia (2), Algeria, Eire(p), Bosnia(p), W. Sahara (Morocco), Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, France, Oman, and UAE.

**East and South Asia:** 69 stations in 8 countries; China (40), Japan (19), Philippines (3), South Korea (3), North Korea, Taiwan(t), India, and Thailand.

**Pacific:** 72 stations in 6 countries; New Zealand (36), Australia (32) Fiji, Hawaii, Tahiti, and Tonga.

**North and Central America:** 46 stations in 7 countries; USA (35), Mexico (5), Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts & Nevis (2), Turks & Caicos, Cuba, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

**South America:** 32 stations in 6 countries; Peru (15), Argentina (9), Ecuador (4), Brazil, Chile, and the Falkland Islands (NRC IDXD May 4 via DXLD)

## ARE CELLPHONES TO BLAME FOR A DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF BEES?

**Bees are essential to agriculture in California and elsewhere**, so the recent disappearance of large numbers of bees is alarming. Now, researchers at Landau University have found that honey bees won't return to their hives when cellphones are located nearby, and suggest that the widespread use of wireless devices could be the cause of "Colony Collapse Disorder" (CCD). Of course, the disappearance of bees may yet be linked to some other far more mundane phenomenon, but the Landau report is colorful. . .

<http://news.independent.co.uk/environment/wildlife/article2449968.ece>

[http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20070424/news\\_1n24bees.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20070424/news_1n24bees.html)

(CGC Communicator April 30 via Kevin Redding, ABDX via DXLD)

## List of dx and shortwave meetings of this year

**Dear friends, here follows a list of dx** and shortwave meetings of this year. This bases a lot on the information received from Adrian Peterson, long-time DXer and broadcaster. Big thanks to you, Adrian. The list includes some HFCC and NASB official business meetings. Some of them can also be attended by hobbyists. Updates, amendments and corrections are most welcome. Please send them to my e-mail, [risto.vahakainu@helsinki.fi](mailto:risto.vahakainu@helsinki.fi).

### Shortwave Radio Meetings - 2007

Dates: May 9-10	Location: Elkhart, Indiana Expected Attendance: 50	Organization: NASB and USA DRM Annual Meetings More Info: <a href="http://www.shortwave.org/meeting.htm">www.shortwave.org/meeting.htm</a>
Dates: May 18-20	Location: Dayton, Ohio, USA Expected Attendance: 20,000	Organization: Dayton Hamfest More Info: <a href="http://www.hamvention.org">www.hamvention.org</a>
Dates: May 26-28	Location: Vejers Beach, Jutland, Denmark Expected Attendance: 30	Organization: Danish Short Wave Club International More Info: <a href="http://www.dswci.org">www.dswci.org</a>
Dates: June 15-17	Location: Laholm (near Halmstad), Sweden Expected Attendance: 30	Organization: Swedish DX Federation More Info: <a href="http://www.sdx.org">www.sdx.org</a>
Dates: July 5	Location: Jakobstad (Pietarsaari), Finland Expected Attendance: 30	Organisation: Finlands Svenska DX Förbund Comment: The club is celebrating its 50th anniversary More Info: <a href="http://www.fsdxf.org">www.fsdxf.org</a>
Dates: July 27-29	Location: Mexico City, Mexico Expected Attendance: 50-100	Organization: Mexican National DX Meeting More info: <a href="http://www.aer-dx.org/encuentro/default.htm">http://www.aer-dx.org/encuentro/default.htm</a>
Dates: August 3-5	Location: Ylojarvi (near Tampere), Finland Expected Attendance: 100	Organization: Finnish DX Association More info: <a href="http://www.sdxl.org">www.sdxl.org</a>
Dates: August 25-26	Location: Tokyo, Japan Expected Attendance: 30000	Organization: Tokyo Hamfest More info: ?
Dates: Late August	Location: Possibly Birmingham, UK (tent) Expected Attendance: 150	Organization: HFCC More Info: <a href="http://www.hfcc.org">www.hfcc.org</a>
Dates: 31 Aug-2 Sept	Location: Boise, Idaho, USA Expected Attendance: ??	Organisation: National Radio Club and Worldwide TV-FM DX Ass. More info: <a href="http://www.geocities.com/dxreport/">http://www.geocities.com/dxreport/</a>
Dates: August	Location: Ohio Expected Attendance: ??	Organization: Numero Uno (DX group) More Info: by invitation only
Dates: November 1-4	Location: Lugano, Switzerland Expected Attendance: 50	Organization: European DX Council (EDXC)

**More info:** [www.edxc.org](http://www.edxc.org)

(Risto Vähäkainu via HCDX)